

Methodology of pedagogical research and evaluation: **1. Specific features of research in the social sciences**

Methodological Concept for Effectively Supporting Key Competencies Using the Foreign Language ATCZ62 - CLIL as a Learning Strategy at the College



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"Understanding is more than knowledge."

"Knowledge is based on experience, understanding from knowledge."

"Knowledge must be integrated and organized before we reach understanding."

Brown a Ghiselli

Science uses a specific way of thinking in order to create and defend thoughts, ideas - it is a scientific logic: 2 forms:

a) Inductive logic /from the amount of observations is forming a knowledge that leads to hypotheses;

b) Deductive logic /from general to individual/, which begins with a general statement from which the conclusion is then drawn (Vacek, 2001, Česal, 2007).

- Individual sciences explore relationships: quantitative and spatial, living and inanimate nature, man, the phenomena of social life.

We divide science into

- **Humanities** / philosophy, history, law, linguistics, theology, literature, art /,
- **Natural** / mathematics, physics, logic, biology, chemistry, medicine /,
- **Social** / pedagogy, sociology, didactics, linguistics, political science /,
- **Technical** / cybernetics, engineering, agricultural sciences /.

In addition to the term "**science**", the term "**research**" is also used, which we understand as an intellectual process of research in order to discover, interpret and redefine facts and processes, it is a creative work to extend the knowledge of man, culture, society - their use to create new applications.

Specificities of Scientific Research → 4 general ways of learning:

1. the method of tradition,
2. the method a priori,
3. the intuition method,
4. the method of science.

Scientific knowledge

To make sense, we require it to perform the following functions:

- 1) description and classification of things, phenomena and processes;
- 2) explanation of the occurrence of things, phenomena and processes;
- 3) the prediction of the occurrence of things, phenomena and processes;
- 4) Understanding events;

Research

- **Basic / pure,/ research** - experimental or theoretical work, which is primarily focused on acquiring new knowledge about the most basic causes of phenomena and observable facts
- **Applied / targeted / research-** experimental and theoretical work to gain new knowledge but clearly focused on specific, predetermined goals to use
- **Experimental research and development** - systematic creative work aimed at enhancing the state of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and its use in order to find new possibilities for the use of this knowledge.